

62005. DIOSPYROS sp. Diospyraceæ.**Persimmon.**

From Salisbury, Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. F. Eyles, botanist and mycologist, Rhodesian Department of Agriculture. Received November 13, 1924.

The ripe fruit of the "Rhodesian persimmon" is round, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, brown, soft, and of pleasant flavor, and usually contains four seeds. The tree, which grows in southern Rhodesia at an altitude of 3,500 feet or less, is gnarled, with blackish bark, and becomes only 25 to 35 feet in height. The native name is *M'chenje*. According to the natives it fruits only in alternate years. (Eyles.)

62006. BYRSONIMA SPICATA (Cav.) DC. Malpighiaceæ.

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, curator, Botanic Gardens. Received November 24, 1924.

A tropical tree 30 to 40 feet high, known in Dominica as *Bois Tan*. The narrow leaves are shining green above and rusty brown beneath, and the yellow flowers, followed by acid, edible fruits of the same color, make the tree a showy ornamental. The tough, light wood is useful for general construction, and the bark is a source of tannin.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 58370.

62007. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Baill. Cornaceæ. Dove tree.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by A. Gerard. Received November 18, 1924.

The dove tree, as this is sometimes called, is a native of the mountainous forests of central and western China, and was first introduced into western cultivation by E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum, who gives an account of his search for this plant in the Country Gentleman for August, 1926. After a number of disappointments Mr. Wilson finally discovered a number of trees in the neighborhood of Ichang, Hupeh, China, and collected a quantity of seeds.

In its native home this tree becomes 75 feet high, with a shapely pyramidal crown. When in bloom the tree is unusually striking because of the two or three large, snow-white bracts which subtend each flower. These bracts are unequal in size, the largest being 4 to 8 inches long and 2 to 4 inches wide. The bright-green, oval, sharply toothed leaves are 3 to 6 inches long.

62008. EUCRYPHIA PINNATIFOLIA Gay. Eucryphiaceæ.

From Kew, Surrey, England. Seeds presented by Dr. A. W. Hill, director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Received November 24, 1924.

An evergreen shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, which is particularly attractive because of its large, white flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, not unlike a large, single rose with a tuft of stamens in the center. It does best in a rather moist situation protected from the strongest rays of the sun.

For previous introduction see S. P. I. No. 49271.

62009 and 62010.

From Canton, China. Seeds collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received November 26, 1924.

62009 to 62010—Continued.**62009. ARTOCARPUS sp. Moraceæ.**

No. 1. October 1, 1924. *Hung Kwai Muk*. Collected by G. W. Groff from a tree on the campus of the Canton Christian College. A very ornamental tree, 5 meters (approximately 16 feet) high, with a spreading habit and glossy foliage. The tree bears abundantly, round, greenish yellow-brown fruits about the size of a large plum, with a pleasant acid flavor. The fruits can be made into a jam which resembles cherry preserves in color and flavor. Due to a certain roughness of the skin, which is not evident to the eye, the fruit is unfortunately a little difficult to eat out of hand. (McClure.)

62010. GORDONIA AXILLARIS (Roxb.) Szyszyl. Theaceæ.

No. 2. October 9, 1924. Collected on Hongkong Island in a wooded ravine at 300 meters (approximately 1,000 feet) altitude in decomposed granite soil. A beautiful shrub, 2 to 4 meters (approximately 7 to 14 feet) in height, with thick, glossy foliage and delicate, ephemeral, white flowers 3 to 4 centimeters (approximately 1 to 2 inches) in diameter. (McClure.)

62011. AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS L. (Prunus amygdalus Stokes). Amygdalaceæ. Bitter almond.

From Serai, Bagdad, Mesopotamia. Seeds presented by G. S. Cameron, officiating director of agriculture. Received December 1, 1924.

Seeds of the bitter almond, introduced for comparison and cultural tests.

62012. DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA Franch. Hydrangeaceæ.

From Paris, France. Seeds presented by Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received December 1, 1924.

Among the many attractive species of *Deutzia*, this is considered to be one of the handsomest, according to the Gardeners' Chronicle (ser. 3, vol. 51). It comes from western China and is a shrub about 6 feet high, with narrow leaves, whitish below, and rosy flowers, about an inch across, produced in rounded clusters 2 to 3 inches in diameter.

62013. CHAMAEDOREA ELEGANS Mart. Phœnicaceæ. Pacayito.

From Zacuapam, Huatusco, Vera Cruz, Mexico. Seeds presented by Dr. C. A. Purpus. Received December 4, 1924.

The pacayito, a handsome dwarf palm native to Mexico and Central America, is an excellent ornamental house plant, and will tolerate shade to a greater extent than many other plants. It often comes into flower when not over a foot high, and the deep-green, finely pinnate, graceful leaves are very attractive. Excessive atmospheric aridity, such as frequently prevails in artificially heated rooms, is likely to prove unfavorable to this palm.

62014. RUBUS GLAUCUS Benth. Rosaceæ. Andean raspberry.

From Ibarra, Ecuador. Seeds presented by Sr. José Félix Tamayo. Received December 3, 1924.

The Andean raspberry is half climbing in habit and a vigorous grower. It covers arbors and fences or can be trained into bush form, making a clump about 10 feet broad and high. The stems are round and cov-